

# THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

The Only Paper Between Galveston, Texas, and Los Angeles, California, that Publishes the Full Dispatches of the Associated Press.

VOL. I.

PHOENIX, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1890.

NO. 161

## HELPING MCKINLEY

### Secretary Blaine Speaks at Canton, Ohio.

### Greeted by Cheering Thousands of Admirers.

### Warmly Advocates the Tariff Reciprocity—Commends McKinley and His Work.

CANTON, O., October 25.—Secretary of State Blaine arrived here from Pittsburgh at noon today. He was met at Alliance by a reception committee from Canton, and escorted to the city over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A crowd of 3000 people greeted Mr. Blaine with loud cheering as he alighted from the train, and followed the carriage, cheering all the way to the home of Major McKinley, whose guest he was during his stay here.

Mr. Blaine was accompanied by Mrs. Blaine and her daughter, Miss Harriet Blaine, and Hon. William Walter Phelps, Minister to Germany.

Upon arrival at the residence of Major McKinley, an informal reception was held.

Early trains in the forenoon had brought large delegations of Republicans from Youngstown, Alliance, Massillon, Wooster, Wellsville and other towns in this and the adjoining districts. The streets are thronged, and at 1:30 p. m. a parade of marching columns occurred.

Shortly after noon it began raining, and it was decided to have the meeting at the Tabernacle instead of at the fair grounds, as originally intended. The building was packed, as was also the Academy of Music, in which the overflow meeting was held.

Blaine's principal address was at the Tabernacle, where he was followed by Major McKinley.

Mr. Blaine said: "Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens of Ohio: The contest that is now waging for the membership of the next Congress is not properly a contest between protectionists and free traders. It is a contest between a few free traders among the Republicans and many protectionists among the Democrats. (Applause.) The contest, to go to the root of the matter, is one as to national prosperity. (Applause.) And on that issue we should settle the question in favor of home industry, good wages and sound prosperity. (Great applause.)

"As I was coming out to this place I found in a newspaper a speech of Carl Schurz, made a week ago in Boston, and I may say, in all candor, an able speech on the free trade side. But like all free traders, Mr. Schurz has been misled by a golden era for American prosperity to the tariff of 1846, rather distant a view backward. (Laughter.)

"I have so often heard of the great and general prosperity under the tariff of '46 that, if you will bear with me, I will say something of that period. There Schurz quotes me as saying, and that is why I make a personal reply, that the ten years between '46 and '56, under that tariff, were years of very great prosperity in this country. Now, let me say why those years were prosperous.

"That tariff of 1846 was passed just about the time the Mexican war broke out and within less than a year, more than \$100,000,000 were disbursed by the Government in all branches of trade. We had just made that expenditure when a famine in Ireland called for every surplus barrel of flour and bushel of grain in this country. We had hardly transported that grain to the other side and sold it at a high price until gold was discovered in California and the world was enriched with the vast output of the mines. We had hardly put that gold in circulation when a great revolution, that began in 1848, paralyzed the industrial energies of all Europe and gave the United States a market that was unparalleled. Europe had hardly quieted its revolutionary disturbances when France and England and Russia went into the Crimean war and for two years and a half those great nations were paralyzed in their trade.

"Now there are four or five of what you might call accidents or incidents of history that would have insured great prosperity to this country if there had not been a tariff of any kind whatever. (Applause.) If the duties, instead of being what they were, had been made, had been only a small per cent *ad valorem*, or if there had been no duties, the country would have been prosperous.

"How, if you can produce such a convulsion in the world today; if you can start a famine; if you can discover new gold fields, with untold millions thrown into the lap of the people; if you can have nation in Europe disturbed by a revolution; if you can have two of the greatest nations of Europe go to war for two years and a half, then we will all quit talking tariff and start going to supply the vacuum which that condition of things in Europe would create. (Cheers.)

"In the fall of 1856, when this tariff had been under way for ten years, this great war in Europe came to an end and so did the prosperity under the tariff of 1846. (Applause.) You all remember what happened in 1857, one of the severest panics and depressions this country has ever encountered, and as long as these accidental pros, these fortuitous happenings, these accidental revolutions, discoveries of gold, famine—as soon as they ceased, prosperity under the tariff of 1846 ceased also. Now, I insist, we do not want famines, we do not want revolutions, we do not want to have thousands of men slaughtered by war in order to keep out a free trade tariff and to make business look prosperous, when it is not. (Laughter and applause.) Give us a protective tariff and we can get along without slaughter or starvation. We can make ourselves self-sustaining, with something beyond for the people that need help from our advance.

In connection with the tariff of 1846, I call your attention historically, to two other tariffs, in addition to that: The only three tariffs that the United

States has ever had, suddenly lowering duties, was one caused by the tariff of 1812; the compromise tariff of 1833 and the one in 1846 and every one of them led to a business stagnation in this country which lasted in greater or lesser degree until there was a protective tariff enacted. (Applause.) "You never heard of a free trade tariff coming to the relief of the people (Laughter). The only three times that the people of the United States tried a free tariff they fell into adversity, until a protective tariff came to their relief. The people want us to let a protective tariff go by in order to make experiments again? Well I would like to see that experiment tried, if only one or two people were to suffer, but it is a pretty hard thing to take the dreadful and terrible chance of prostrating the industries of the country, when there are 64,000,000 mouths to be fed. (Applause.)

"When the tariff of 1846 was enacted, there were only 20,000,000 people in the country. We now have 64,000,000. Four years after the tariff was enacted, according to the census of the United States, we only had \$7,000,000,000 of property. We now have 64,000,000 of people and \$60,000,000,000 of property. (Applause.)

"Gentlemen, you cannot sport with that number of people and with that mass of property. We cannot experiment at this time and hazard vast interests where we could not put the count where it stands today for ten penitential years thereafter. (Applause.)

"Mr. Schurz condemns the effort of Congress to secure reciprocity of trade with certain countries. (Laughter.) The free traders have always been telling us that if we would adopt their theory, we would have a new era in this country. On that form of statement I will not differ with them. (Laughter.) I think we should have a new era.

"Congress at its last session concluded to adopt a new policy. They looked at South America and they found that we were receiving from the people vast imports and exporting little to them. The question was, shall we repeal the duties on sugar and give them to South America, and in addition, on the coffee and hides and dye woods and rubber and other things from South America, and shall we ask the men 'If we give you our market for a few shillings?' (Applause.)

"Oh! no," Mr. Schurz says, 'that would not do at all. You must resort to free trade.' But I would like to ask Mr. Schurz, before this Ohio audience, how free trade is going to let us into their markets with our products? We have been giving Brazil a market for their nearly \$60,000,000 worth of products and they were taking from us \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000. Now, suppose we declare absolute free trade, how would that help us with Brazil? They have not been buying anything and they do not let anything in free. There are \$36,000,000 worth of coffee, \$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000 of rubber, several million of hides and a great many dye stuffs and woods of that kind, all coming into the United States without a shilling of duty. We have not sent down there some lumber, some corn and wheat, the products of the west as well as of the east, and are not satisfied as things were going. (Laughter.) Well, we went on and awakened them to the necessity of a solution and we found they felt just as we do, that two nations dealing with others must deal as men do with each other, fairly, honestly, liberally, so that the advantage shall not always be on the side of one man or one nation. (Applause.)

"Well, that was reciprocity! It is not a very difficult duty, Mr. Schurz. I rather intimated it was a strange way of getting things. How strangely mysterious, reciprocity. It is just as strange and mysterious as when a Starke county farmer brings 100 bushels of wheat to Canton, gets his money for it, buys supplies for his family and goes back and laughs at the mysterious process and very difficult to understand, yet I am sure Brazil and all South American States, understood it the moment it was mentioned.

"I believe we will make a very favorable arrangement to trade with South America, in a country like Venezuela, of large area but small population, not more than two and a half or three millions. This sends us \$10,400,000 worth of products, but how much of that is taxed, do you suppose, at the Custom House. Only \$8000. Every second of duty, except \$8000, escapes taxation. We send them a good many things, but we do not send them one shilling's worth that is not taxed by them. That is not fair. They admit it is not fair and they are glad and willing to right the matter and to place us on a reciprocal ground. It will be helpful to the prosperity of this country and to the prosperity of the other, because trade that is so one sided as that, cannot be continued for ever.

"When reciprocity was first suggested the free traders, all or nearly all, approved it. At that time they thought it would be a discovery in Congress and they urged it very earnestly as long as they thought there would be some division, as long as they conceived it was a dividing line that might obstruct the protectionists. Just as soon as the free traders found that reciprocity could not be used to divide the Republican party they were against it (cheers), every one of them, and they are repudiating it and telling you what a humbug it is and how little value there is in it and how small a result there will be to the people of this country from it. It is not a discovery in Congress, it is a proclamation of failure at present. We are given a year in which to try; let us wait the year and see what can be done. (Cheers.)

"I am not here to boast of it. I am here to condemn the course of the free traders who, as long as it promised to divide the protectionists were in favor of it, but who are against it the moment they find that the protectionists will not divide. (Cheers.)

"Your duty, gentlemen, if I may suggest it, is to elect a protectionist to Congress. (Cheers and cries of 'we will!') That is your interest, that is the interest of every district in this country and I appeal to this district, because of the interest at your doorsill and fireside. I appeal to every man in Starke county and in the three other counties that make this district. But you have a special reason, this very great distinction to any man, a distinction to the district represented and a distinction to the man himself, to be placed at the head of the

committee of ways and means and to the leader of the House of Representatives. (Cheers.) That is where Thaddeus Stephens stood the last eight years of his life; that is where that great citizen of Ohio, lately deceased, General Robert C. Schenck, stood for six years and that is where William McKinley now stands. (Up- roarious cheering.) And I appeal, both to your interest and your pride, to send him back again, that he may be useful, not merely to this district, not to the State alone, but to the people of the United States. (Cheers.)

At one time during the speech people in the gallery became alarmed by a cracking sound, began to make for the exit and there was nearly a panic. Mr. Blaine and Minister Phelps, however, succeeded in reassuring them and all returned to their seats.

Mr. Blaine after his address went to the meeting at the Academy of Music and spoke very briefly.

The party left this evening for Chicago.

## KILLING AT WINNEMUCCA.

A Man Who Is Considered as Insane, Shoots His Neighbor.

WINNEMUCCA, NEV., October 25.—E. W. Lewis, an old resident of Winnemucca, shot and killed A. H. Ruse in a saloon this morning. Ruse had knocked Lewis down some days ago and the latter, who had been drinking, met him in a saloon, asked him to drink and then shot him.

Ruse has children and grand-children living. Lewis has a respectable family, consisting of a wife and four children. He had been drinking heavily at intervals for some time and part of the time was considered insane. He surrendered to the authorities.

## MINING IN CHINA.

Purchase in Chicago of a Large Amount of Milling Machinery.

PORTLAND, October 25.—Kwong Yuen, managing director of a Chinese mining company, who lately purchased \$140,000 worth of machinery in Chicago, for his company's mine near Chee Foo, is in this city. He has ordered the machinery forwarded to San Francisco for shipment and is now on his way to Port Gamble, where he has chartered a ship to carry a load of lumber to the Chee Foo mine. He says he expects to have the mill finished and sixty stamps at work next summer, on the richest quartz ever discovered.

## GLADSTONE IN SCOTIA

DEPRECATES THE EMIGRATION OF THE POORER CLASSES.

Says That If Scotland Asks For Home Rule, That Parliament Would Be Likely to Grant It.

LONDON, October 25.—In an address at Dalkeith tonight, referring to the Scottish home rule movement, Gladstone said he believed that whatever Scotland deliberately asked would be found to be consistent with the unity of the empire and would obtain the assent of parliament.

Touching upon the matter of Scotch crofters, Gladstone deprecated the idea of emigration as a remedy for the distress.

With reference to the disestablishment of the Scottish Church, Gladstone said it would be an enormous advantage to Scotland and to the cause of religion if the Presbyterian churches were united. This, he said, however, he did not deem advisable at present, for in the approaching general elections, disestablishment of church would be made a test question to the exclusion of all others demanding adjustment by Parliament.

## ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Decision in Iowa Respecting the Claim of Dealers to Habeas Corpus.

DES MOINES, Iowa, October 25.—Judge Shiras, of the United States District Court, today made an important ruling, involving the Iowa prohibitory law.

The matter came up on a petition for habeas corpus, in which E. Specker, of Carroll county, is plaintiff, having been adjudged guilty of contempt and fined \$700 and costs and to be committed until paid for violating the prohibitory law. It was argued that the only sales made by Specker were in original packages, consequently were interstate commerce and not subject to the laws of the state.

Judge Shiras ruled that such cases must be settled in the state courts and through them to the United States Supreme Court.

## Burned to Death.

WATSONVILLE, CAL., October 25.—White & De Hart's lumber mill and a cabin attached thereto were burned last night. Two young men occupied the cabin. The charred remains of one, Frank Soto, was found among the embers, while the other, Charlie Wangman, was discovered wandering aimlessly through the adjacent hills, fast asleep.

## Brotherhood Elections.

PITTSBURG, October 25.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has elected as First Grand Engineer, T. S. Ingraham; Second Grand Engineer, D. Everett; Third Grand Engineer, Ash Kennedy; of Winnipeg. Grand Chief Engineer Arthur was re-elected by the last convention for three years.

## Cattlemen Combine.

St. Louis, October 25.—For some time past there has been a rumor of the formation of a strong association of cattle-men to control the market for their stock. T. D. Andrews, one of the largest stock raisers of Texas and Colorado, states that the scheme is not only under consideration but that organization is almost accomplished.

## Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Charles M. Dale, of Mattoon; J. Clifford Richardson, of St. Louis; and Rockwell J. Flint, of Monmouth, Wis., as members of the Crow Indian commission in Montana.

## SHERMAN ON POLITICS

### The Appointing Power an Element of Weakness.

### Only Two Great Parties Can Ever Exist.

### Commends the McKinley Bill and Makes a Strong Plea in Behalf of the Veterans.

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 25.—Four thousand people gathered at the City Hall tonight to listen to an address from Senator John Sherman on the issues of the campaign.

In the course of his speech, Senator Sherman said: "There can really be but two great parties, though there are, some times, people who think they are a little better than their neighbors, who go off to roost by themselves on some side issue and call themselves a third party. I have had more experience in political life than some of my hearers and I never saw good come out of a third party. We are all Republicans or all Democrats, in the general meaning of the term, because we are all in favor of some government in which the power rests with the people. Therefore these names do not signify anything.

We must be the judges of the parties, precisely as we would judge of men and judging by this the two parties that now stand before the people of the country, one is like heaven and the other like hades. (Laughter and cheer.)

"In 1888 the people of the United States trusted the Republicans with their political power. Now, the first power was the power to appoint the officers of this great government of ours and that power, instead of being a strength to this party in a weakness, and upon that basis nearly all public men who fall in public life by the wayside, fall by the exercise of patronage.

"I say to you now, if I had the power I would not allow a member of Congress to recommend any man for office what ever. (Cheers.) I would take from your political agents all the power invested in them by common custom, not by law. I would take from them all that power and I would not even allow a member of Congress to recommend Postmasters, because it is an element of weakness. It weakens the members of the House and Senate and it makes a cause of constant trouble and quarrel and I think the time will soon come, and the Republican party will be the agent in that great reform, when a law will be passed separating entirely the appointing power.

After reviewing the stormy scenes in the early part of the past session, and the important measures passed, after the rules were adopted, and presenting a strong plea for the soldiers, Senator Sherman took up the McKinley bill, a measure, he said, which makes free a greater amount of the products of foreign industry than any other measure ever passed by Congress. It makes a tariff bill of ancient or modern times.

Referring to the assertion some Democratic orators say that we cannot produce sugar, the Senator said: "I am as positive as I am of my existence to-day that within ten years from this time we will produce every pound of sugar that is used in this country. We have put a duty on tin plate equal to a little more than the duty on sheet iron and we will manufacture in this country, within five years of this time, 300,000 tons of plate tin and we will make the tin cup so cheap that nobody will grow tin in the Democratic world.

In conclusion the Senator said: "In 1860, in good old Democratic times, our currency was the meanest ever devised by man and would not pass from one part of the country to another. Now our money travels all over the world. Then we were a hind country, we were scorned and laughed at, and when the war commenced, the last legacy of a Democratic administration, Kings and Emperors were watching for the decay and falling to pieces of this great Republic. The government was tottering to its foundation. The eyes of all European countries were watching the last days of a great republic. Now, thank God, thanks to the Union soldiers, thanks to the American people, this country of ours has risen far above and beyond all fears of this kind, and now the people of all nations are watching to become citizens of the United States, of the right to vote or hold office in that nation.

## A Rebellious Feeling.

PARIS, Texas, October 25.—News has been received that a bill has passed the lower House of the Choctaw Council depriving all citizens of the Choctaw Nation who take the oath to become citizens of the United States, of the right to vote or hold office in that nation.

## RUMORS OF THE ROAD.

COLORADO MIDLAND PURCHASED BY THE ATCHISON.

Vanderbilt Said to Be Trying to Obtain Possession of the Southern Pacific System of Roads.

BOSTON, October 25. Director Baring said today: "The Colorado Midland purchase was approved yesterday and the officials' statement to that effect will soon be made. Beyond this you can say absolutely that the Atchison does not contemplate the purchase of a mile of railroad property anywhere and has no negotiations for any railroad purchase. You can say this energetically. The stories from the west of contemplated railroad extensions are without foundation. Atchison is not buying or building roads. It is in a strong position; has a good cash balance from its reorganization fund and is not borrowing a penny."

Another dispatch says at a meeting of Atchison directors Friday, the proposed acquisition of the Midland railway was fully considered and approved and the contract of purchase agreed to.

## RESPECTING THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

CHICAGO, October 25.—The Tribune says the Vanderbilt people have been negotiating with Senator Stanford and other large holders of Southern Pacific stock to secure possession of their hold-

ings in order to control the Southern Pacific. Such result would place the Northwestern and Southern Pacific combination in a position to defy all competition. Santa Fe magnates are alarmed and a meeting of directors has been called.

## APACHES ON THE WAR PATH.

Indignation in New Mexico at the Inactivity of the Military.

SANTA FE, N. M., October 25.—A small band of Arizona Apaches, evidently not more than four in number, have been terrorizing settlers along the Arizona-New Mexico line for the last six weeks in western Sierra and Grant counties. Cavalry have been scouting for weeks without any result.

Thus far four persons have been murdered by the gang. J. J. Barria, a Mexican ranchman in western Grant county and his son, are the last victims. A Silver City dispatch says that settlers are very indignant over the management of the San Carlos agency in allowing the Indians to leave the reservation, and the inactivity of the army in pursuing and punishing the rascals.

## STANLEY REPLIES.

States That Bartolot's Murderer Had Justification for His Offense.

LONDON, October 25.—The Herald will publish today an interview with Stanley, in which he says, if needful or desirable, he could blast the reputations of Major Bartolot and others who have brought charges against him.

He declared that no English jury would find the alleged murderer of Major Bartolot guilty, intimating that the Major had insulted the wife of the man who killed him.

Stanley asserts he has ample proof of the statements, but refused to make work. They also claim the yardmasters who accompanied Bartolot, and who are cognizant of the facts, shall have published their books.

## Strike on the Santa Fe.

ALBUQUERQUE, October 25.—The switchmen in the Santa Fe and Atlantic and Pacific yards, who are on a strike, were joined yesterday by the day crews. These switchmen claim they have been only drawing 11 hours' pay for 12 hours' work. They also claim the yardmasters wanted them to fill the water cars but they refused on the ground that it is out of the line of switching. General Yardmaster Wilton denies these charges of the switchmen.

## HEAVY FORGERIES

CONFESSION BY A BROCKTON, MASS., BROKER.

Speculating in Stocks, He Seeks to Carry Himself by Raising Money on Forged Notes of Hand.

BROCKTON, Mass., October 22.—Chas. W. Robinson, a well known stock broker, who has been doing business through John Stetson's banking house, in Boston, is a self-confessed forger. The amount will not fall short of \$85,000.

A short time since he kept Sewall Howard and Emerson Goldthwaite as partners in the brokerage business. Last Monday, hearing that the firm's account with Stetson was closed, they informed Robinson and insisted on an examination. He confessed to the forging of signatures to a number of notes and has since disappeared.

The Home National Bank of this city has \$30,000 of forged paper against Goldthwaite and Howard, and a large amount is held by the Brockton National Bank and the Plymouth Bank. Robinson's customers' losses will aggregate thousands of dollars. It is feared some will be ruined by the defalcations. The cause of his downfall is that he has been speculating heavily, unknown to his partners.

## FRENCH CANADIANS

Greet the Comte de Paris with Cries of "Vive le Roi."

MONTREAL, October 25.—There was a grand banquet in honor of the Comte de Paris of the French citizens tonight. Cabinet Ministers, Judges, Senators and all leaders of French Canadian society were present.

The Comte de Paris received a tremendous ovation and the proceedings were often interrupted by cries of "Vive le Roi." The greeting was such that has never been accorded here to any foreigner. All talk of a counter demonstration has died away before the enthusiasm to the French Royalty.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

At Amsterdam the price of fine silver has further declined to 85 guilders per kilo.

A portion of the Youngstown, Ohio, rolling mill plant burned last night. Loss \$100,000.

The Comte de Paris and party arrived at Montreal yesterday. They met with cordial reception.

At Guthrie, I. T., the Council has passed a bill locating the capitol at Kingsfisher, but its advocates are fearful of its fate at the Governor's hands.

At Ely, Nev., Hank Paris, who killed P. G. Thompson in Ploche, last September, has been found guilty and sentenced to hang December 13.

Yesterday morning the jury in the case of William Blancy charged with murdering his aunt returned a verdict of murder in the first degree at Saratoga, N. Y.

Juan Bautista Amador, who has been Senator and Deputy in Congress, Deputy in the State Assembly and Secretary of the Treasury of the State of Panama, is dead.

W. B. Hyers, who, yesterday, killed his wife at Lebanon, Tenn., hanged himself in jail last night. When incarcerated, he expressed great fear of lynching.

At Booneville, Mo., H. S. Hines and F. C. Huffnagle, supposed to be the parties who robbed the Missouri Pacific train at Ottaville a short time ago, were held yesterday by the Grand Jury in \$2000 each.

## FROM THE OLD WORLD

### European Politics as Seen in Berlin.

### Diplomatic Troubles Between Italy and Austria.

### High Honors Being Paid to Count Von Moltke on His Ninetieth Birthday.

BREITENBURG, October 25.—Several official movements point to a possibility of the tariff question engaging the attention of the Reichstag, rendering necessary a careful nursing of the ministerial majority. A commission has been appointed to inquire into Austro-German commercial relations with a view to reciprocal diminution of tariffs. Communications have been sent to leading firms in Hamburg, Bremen and other trade centers asking them to report on the effects of the McKinley bill in their lines of trade. They are also asked what the prospects are for finding new channels for the merchandise affected by the McKinley bill.

The commission on foreign tariffs further has to consider a new Russian protective measure. A Russian commission will begin work next week upon the details of a new tariff which, the *Norve Fremya* declares, will be the highest in Europe.

Official circles continue to doubt that any important alteration will be made in the existing treaty with Austria, and are equally skeptical as to any German reprisals upon American trade. Reports thus far received tend to dissipate the feeling of alarm created by the augmented American tariff. Leading export houses appear to be doing a normal trade, and American orders in the leading commercial centers do not appear sensibly diminished. However the future may effect exports, the Government will not be driven into concerted reprisals with Austria by any sudden collapse in American trade. The reports emanating from Paris and Vienna, attributing the initiative of the proposed concerted legislation in retaliation to the McKinley bill to the Berlin Government are utterly untrue.

Chancellor Von Caprivi will meet Signor Crispi, Italian Prime Minister, at Mons, November 8. The interview will concern the settlement of the Austro-Italian dispute in favor of the Italian government. Signor Crispi declares that Italy's continuance as a member of the triple alliance is menaced by a cabal of prominent members of the Imperial family of Austria, whose emissaries at the Vatican encourage the belief that the overthrow of Count Kaloky or the death of Emperor Francis Joseph will be the signal for a rupture of the Austro-Italian alliance, which would result in an effort to restore the temporal power of the Pope.

Signor Crispi declares that he is allowed to deal with a freer hand with matters relating to the Vatican. Another Italian grievance is the avoidance of Emperor Francis Joseph to return King Humbert's visit to Vienna. Emperor Francis Joseph offered to go to Turin, but King Humbert declined to receive him, and he believed that the overthrow of Count Kaloky or the death of Emperor Francis Joseph will be the signal for a rupture of the Austro-Italian alliance, which would result in an effort to restore the temporal power of the Pope.

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